

## Selected Abstracts

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*Titles and abstracts translated and excerpted from German. At this stage articles are not routinely available in English. For more information contact <MichaelSchacht@t-Online.de>*

#### Issue 1 / 2006

#### **Junge Psychodramatiker Innen (Young Psychodramatists)**

##### **Cloth as Medium of Communication in**

**Psychodrama Therapy,** Chus Ancochea Serraima.  
Illustration of how cloth can be used in psychotherapeutic practise. The author gives practical examples based on the theory of intermediary and intramediatary objects by J. Rojas Bermúdez.

##### **Moreno's Role Theory as a "Map" in Psychodramatic One-to-One Coaching,**

Susanne Marx.  
Moreno's role concept provides orientation and guidance for the coach. This article examines a coachee's role cluster, and describes the usefulness of role analysis in the coaching phase.

##### **Psychodramatic Therapy Process as Experienced by Clients,** Jürgen Wöfl.

Discussion of the results of a qualitative study of the therapeutic process in psychodrama based on interviews with clients after they finished their psychodrama therapy.

##### **The Shift from Teaching to Learning: Psychodramatic perspectives on academic teaching,** Birgit Szczyrba.

In a change of perspectives, academic lecturers consider their teaching from the perspectives of students. In staff training, psychodramatic methods are used to develop inner role taking in planning and preparing one's teaching.

##### **Effect and Effective Factors of Psychodramatic Coaching - an Experimental Evaluation,** Peter Behrendt.

Thirty five one-to-one-coaching sessions are evaluated by a video-based rating-system and questionnaires completed by all coaches, clients and employees of the clients. Psychodramatic coaching had a considerably better result than comparable coaching, explainable by a focus on growth, and the development of an appreciative coaching relationship.

##### **Gender Perspective in Psychodramatic Supervision,** Annette Stöber.

Gender perspective is used to examine role theory, the role of the supervisor and to discuss practical examples. Two areas of Morenian role theory are limited from this point of view: role development and the cultural atom.

##### **More of What Works! Snapshots of psychodramatic therapy with an addicted woman,** Thomas Richter.

Two examples of psychodrama therapy in a hospital for mothers with addictions. The focus is on the strengths and abilities of clients, strengthening motivation and trust in a successful outcome. A critical element is a vivid, spontaneous and flexible response by the psychodramatist to the inhibition of action often found with addicted people.

##### **Moreno - A Modern Mystic?,** Lisa Tomaschek-Habrana.

Moreno has transferred the idea of revelation, formulated as 'divine effect in action' in the Kabala, to the twentieth century. He shows us in the role-reversal with God that everyone can be creative in his own little world. Similar views we can find in the mystic traditions.

## Issue 2, 2006 Psychodrama and Society

### **Psychodrama - Regeneration - Alienation,** Klaus Ottomeyer.

Psychodrama is helpful in understanding politicians who seduce their audience by promising regeneration to whole populations. In combination with the Marxist theory of alienation Psychodrama can be used to understand and basic roles imposed on us by capitalism.

### **Psychodrama in Times of Economic Terror,** Jörg Hein.

Emphasises the necessity of taking a theoretically founded socio-critical perspective into psychodrama therapeutic work. Some Marxist traditions seem to be more fruitful as an orientation than American pragmatism, often held as a reference-philosophy of psychodrama. Consequences and problems for psychodrama therapeutic practice are outlined.

### **Sociatry, Peace Research and Creative Conflict Transformation,** Wilfried Graf.

An invitation to an encounter: between sociometry, sociatry and sociodrama on one hand (Moreno), and modern peace research and conflict transformation on the other (Johan Galtung).

### **Psychodrama ... Psykodrama ... psicodrama ... psicodramma ... The influence of different cultures on psychodrama,** Jutta Fürst.

The study of cultural trends and tendencies in psychodrama serves an understanding of the basic history of a culture and should lead to a greater acceptance of the range of differences. Although psychodrama is a well structured method it can easily adjusted to cultural circumstances whenever needed.

### **Psychodrama with Traumatized Asylum Seekers Supported by Interpreters: Encounter and stabilization,** Maria Lind.

The goal of psychodrama therapy with traumatized people is to reactivate the roles covered up by traumatic experiences and make these roles available in everyday life. All psychodramatic interventions in this group are aimed at stabilizing group members, activating their resources and enlarging their role repertoire. The evaluation of group work was very positive.

### **Psychodramatic Techniques of Stabilisation: Group psychotherapy with traumatised, unattended refugee youth,** Monika Stamenkovic.

In September 2002, Laura Gatner House began using psychodrama as a method of group therapy

with traumatised under-age refugees. Compared to other forms of therapy, Psychodrama is particularly beneficial in the initial phase of treatment due to the creation of group stability and a safe environment.

### **You Have to Force Us to Make Us Play - The Family and National Socialism Psychodramatic Historical Studies Project,** Agnes Dudler, Werner Heinz

Findings from a psycho- and sociodramatic research project involving children of higher or lower ranking members of the "Wehrmacht" on the eastern front during the Third Reich. During six sessions family stories, motives and coping strategies emerged. Central motives such as guilt and longing for redemption, childish loyalty and fear of being exterminated came out on the stage.

### **Gender and Psychodrama - a blind date?,** Hildegard Knapp.

All humans interact in a symbolic system of two genders. Every person encounters others through interaction, both as role giver and as role receiver, and different gender-coded expectations are set. By making this conscious the gender specific staging of the self becomes visible and a more autonomous direction of the self can emerge

### **Playback Theatre: Open Stage for Begegnung,** Daniel Feldhender, Ingrid Mager.

Playback Theatre has potential power in the prevailing social discourse. It provides a place for encounters between individuals and groups. It encourages dialogue by building connection between people and it affirms their role as co-determining subjects of their own life (and lived) stories.

### **We as Part of Society - Society as Part of Ourselves: Psychodramatic thoughts about Forum Theatre in long term groups,** Barbara Pfaffenwimmer.

Forum theatre allows actors and to search for alternative ways of behavior in unbearable situations. Forum Theatre groups create their plays by drawing on their experiences, observations and investigations. How groups develop roles and interact with social realities is illustrated by example of the first and oldest group in Austria.

### **Psychodrama of the City of São Paulo,** Marisa Greeb.

The "Psychodrama of São Paulo took place March, 21st. Directed by 700 psychodramatists 10.000 citizens participated actively in 153 locations. This article reports on the background and performance of this unique action.

